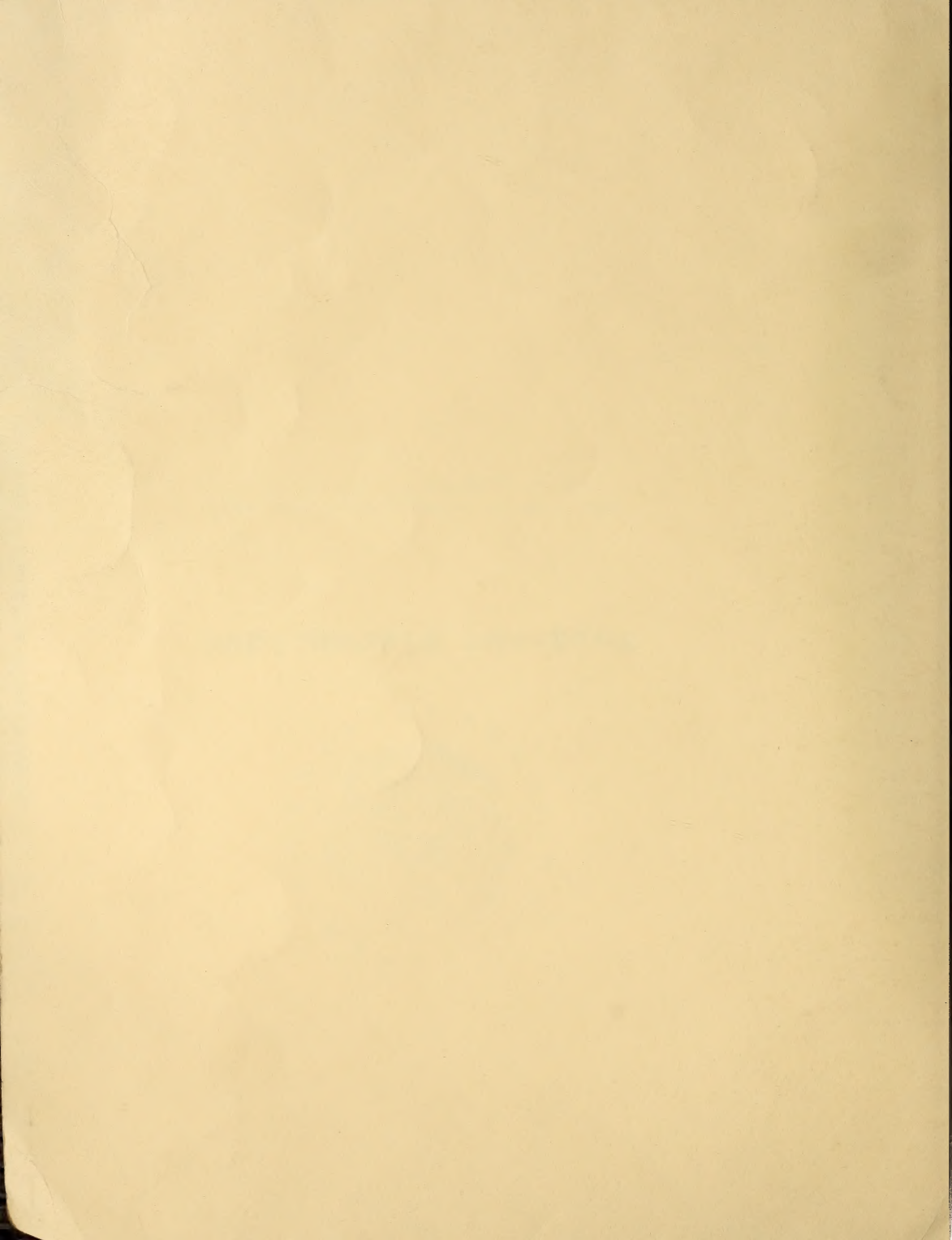


SB109

U63

no. 3

2nd set



No. 3
U. S. Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Proof Sheets of Descriptive Labels
which will be attached to Foreign Plant Introductions
distributed during 1913-1914.

The following pages are made up from the electrotypes used in the preparation of the labels distributed with all plants from the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction.

The information on the labels consists of the Plant Introduction (S.P.I.) number, under which the plants are known at all times, of the scientific name and a common name, when one has been adopted for this country, and a brief description of the plant with its uses and where possible at this time a suggestion of the general region to which the plant is likely to be adapted. The labels are made of celluloid, covered on both sides with fine linen, and if kept from contact with the soil they will remain in good condition for several years. If buried in the soil they become brittle and illegible.

In some instances but few plants of the number given on the label may be available for distribution, but in such cases plants of the same species and variety under another introduction number may be substituted.

On a single sheet at the end of this distribution catalogue will be found a complete list of all plants listed herein, together with indications as to the portion of the country the plants are suited for. All plants not followed by H or T are to be considered hardy throughout the United States, H stands for half hardy plants, hardy as far north as Washington, D. C., and the Ohio River, T for tender plants which stand little or no frost. The letter S stands for seeds.

Requests for material for trial should be made by checking the names of the plants desired in this single sheet list at the end, signing *the name and address in full*, and returning the sheet to this Office. If the applicant is not already on our list of correspondents, full information should be supplied as to the amount of land at his disposal, whether owned or leased, and his experience in caring for and experimenting with plants.

2d set

SEP 13 1917
S
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JUN 13 1917

18580. ABELMOSCHUS
MANIHOT. From Mr. Frank N.
Meyer, Peking. A perennial with very
large bright yellow flowers.

18475. ABROMA AUGUSTA.
Anabo. From Mr. W. L. Lyon, hor-
ticulturist, Bureau of Agriculture,
Manila, P. I. A perennial shrub pro-
ducing the Anabo bast fiber. In India
yields three crops a year and is said
to be more easily cultivated than jute
or Indian hemp. Used chiefly for
cordage by the natives.

33840. ACACIA MELAN-
OXYLON. Blackwood. From Jose
D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. A very
important, large, Australian timber
tree, the mature wood of which is hard,
very dark, close-grained and capable of
taking a fine polish. Excellent for fur-
niture, picture frames, tool handles,
fences, bridges, etc., and nearly the
equal of American walnut. Considered
by some to be the most valuable of all
Australian timber trees.

ACANTHOSIOYOS HORRIDA.
"Narras," from West Africa.

Thorny plant remarkable for its
sandbinding character. The Hotten-
tots are inordinately fond of the sweet-
ish flesh of the squash-like fruits,
which contain a very acrid, irritating
principle. The nutritious seeds are pal-
atable and have been used by Euro-
peans as a substitute for almonds.

ALEURITES FORDII.

Tung Oil or Wood Oil tree of the
Yangtse Valley, China. The large seeds
borne in fruits the size of small apples
yield 28 per cent. of one of the best dry-
ing oils known. Large importations
made into America. Deciduous tree
with white flowers. Stands frost. Seven
year old tree near Tallahassee, Fla.,
bore one bushel of fruit. Seed not edible.

AMERIMNON SISSOO, Decid-
uous timber tree, 60 to 80 feet high,
native of the plains of India and up to
5,000 feet elevation in Afganistan,
Beloochistan and the Central Himal-
ayas. Grows well along sandy river
banks, but resists drought moderately,
endures great heat and occasional
sharp frost. Timber valuable, being
very elastic, seasons well, does not
warp or split, is easily worked and
takes a fine polish.

AMYGDALUS DAVIDIANA.

From Frank Meyer, Tientsin, China. Important wild dryland peach used commonly as stock for stone fruits in China. Resists severe droughts and is not affected by quite alkaline soils. Strong vigorous grower. As hardy as the Chihli peach in Central Iowa, and especially early stock in California.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA.

Bolivian Clingstone Peach, budded on common peach. The parent tree was raised from seeds collected by Edward Ehrhorn in Bolivia, from trees grown by the Franciscan padres. The fruits are of medium size and fine quality.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA.

Bolivian Freestone Peach, budded on common peach. The parent tree was raised from seeds collected by Edward Ehrhorn, in Bolivia, from trees grown by the Franciscan padres. The fruits are of medium size and fine quality.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA.

Sutter Creek Peach, budded on common peach. From W. Downs, Sutter Creek, California, through W. A. Taylor. This peach is quite resistant to peach curly leaf and has fruit of good size and quality.

32372. AMYGDALUS PERSICA, Mexican Peach. From the San Antonio Field Station, San Antonio, Texas. A vigorous growing freestone variety, resembling the Honey peach of southern China, but more prolific, more uniform in size, and with a more uniform ripening period, about the 20th of June at San Antonio, or about one week later than the Honey peach. Garden selection from peaches imported from Mexico.

32373. AMYGDALUS PERSICA, Mexican Peach. From the San Antonio Field Station, San Antonio, Texas. A freestone variety, in shape and flavor resembling the Honey peach of southern China, but not ripening until about August 20th at San Antonio, nearly two months later than the Honey variety. Considered valuable because of its late ripening period. Garden selection from peaches imported from Mexico.

32374. AMYGDALUS PER-SICA. Mexican Peach. From the San Antonio Field Station, San Antonio, Texas. A large-fruited, yellow, clingstone peach, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor, and without doubt of Spanish origin. It ripens at San Antonio about September 8, and is a good shipper. Garden selection from peaches imported from Mexico.

32375. AMYGDALUS PER-SICA. Mexican Peach. From the San Antonio Field Station, San Antonio, Texas. A large, light colored, clingstone peach of good quality, which ripens about August 23, at San Antonio. Garden selection from peaches imported from Mexico.

32377. AMYGDALUS PER-SICA. Mexican Peach. From the San Antonio Field Station, San Antonio, Texas. A large, greenish colored, clingstone peach, which ripens about September 7 at San Antonio, and is a good peach for canning. Garden selection from peaches imported from Mexico.

32378. AMYGDALUS PER-SICA. Mexican Peach. From the San Antonio Field Station, San Antonio, Texas. A medium to yellow, clingstone peach, probably of purely Spanish origin. The flavor is slightly sub-acid and quality medium to good. Ripens at San Antonio about September 15. Garden selection from peaches imported from Mexico.

32379. AMYGDALUS PER-SICA. Mexican Peach. From the San Antonio Field Station, San Antonio, Texas. This peach is without doubt of southern Chinese origin, as it resembles the Honey variety in all respects, except that it ripens about a month later. Garden selection from peaches imported from Mexico.

32380. AMYGDALUS PER-SICA. Mexican Peach. From the San Antonio Field Station, San Antonio, Texas. A freestone peach of good flavor, resembling the southern Chinese type. It appears to be a cross between the Spanish and southern Chinese types. Ripens at San Antonio about August 10. Garden selection from peaches imported from Mexico.

**33219. AMYGDALUS PER-
SICA.** Spanish Peach. From Pedro
Giraud, Granada, Spain. "Vainqueur."
Introduced chiefly for trial as one of
the Spanish peaches most frequently
propagated. No information is avail-
able concerning its quality, except
that most Spanish peaches are of good
quality.

**18235. AMYGDALUS PER-
SICA NECTARINA.** Nectarine.
From Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, Quetta,
British India. "Quetta." Coming from
an altitude of 6,000 feet where tem-
peratures range from 100° F. to below
zero. Fruit of good size and quality.

ANNONA CHERIMOLA.
Chirimoya.

Medium-sized shrub or dwarf tree,
with evergreen foliage and small yel-
lowish flowers. Fruits roundish, con-
ical or heart-shaped, 3 to 6 inches in
diameter with pleasantly flavored,
sweetish pulp of the consistency of ice-
cream with black seeds irregularly
imbedded in it.

32302. ANNONA MURICATA.
Soursop from Camaguey, Cuba. Pre-
sented by Mr. Roberto L. Luaces. A
small tree with heart-shaped fruit 6
to 9 inches in circumference, with
fresh agreeable sub-acid pulp. May
be valuable as stock for better quality
anonas.

ANNONA SQUAMOSA,
Sugar Apple.

Indigenous to the Malay Islands, but
now cultivated throughout the tropics
and subtropics. Superior varieties are
readily propagated by budding on seed-
lings of the same species or on *A. glabra*.
The roundish fruits, about 4 inches in
diameter, contain a soft granular pulp
of pleasant, sweet flavor, enclosing
numerous seeds.

34695. ANTIDESMA NITIDUM.
From C. F. Baker, Los Baños, Philip-
pine Islands. A fine, shapely shrub,
nearly covered with great numbers of
pendant clusters of small edible ber-
ries of a red color turning to black.
Valuable for its fruit and for orna-
mental planting.

ARALIA CORDATA, UDO.

A Japanese vegetable suitable for wide cultivation for its blanched, edible shoots. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. Plants grow bushy and yield edible shoots for nine years. To blanch shoots mound with earth or cover with closed drain tile in early spring. To cook, peel, slice into ice water and serve with French dressing, or stew and serve like asparagus.

1913. ARISTOTELIA MACQUI.

From Mr. Teodoro Finger, Coronel, Chile. Spanish name "Maqui." A beautiful evergreen bush or tree producing small, reddish-black fruits of the size of a pepper with a sweet-acid taste. The juice of this fruit is used for coloring wine, and is exported in large quantities to Europe, Argentina, and Peru.

33800. ASTERISCIMUM CHIL-ENSE.

From Jose D. Husbands, Lima-vida, Chile. Umbelliferous plant, native of central Chile and locally called "Anisillo" or "Muchu," grows in dry, sandy places, is fragrantly aromatic and provides a refreshing febrifuge. Is used also by the natives for stomach diseases. It yields a great number of seeds and may prove to be a source of an industrial oil, extract, or essence.

21002. BAMBOS TULDA.

Bamboo. From A. T. Gage, Sibpur, Calcutta, India. One of the most useful plants of Bengal, found growing in great abundance, flowering in May. Tender young shoots, two feet high, are pickled and used for food. Fiber used for mats, baskets, window blinds and fans; wood used for scaffolds, roofing, etc.

28369. BAMBOS ARUNDINACEA,

Bamboo. From A. T. Gage, Sibpur, Calcutta, India. Rapid-growing bamboo, 50 to 60 feet high, with stout stems and thick, plume-like foliage. The plants form large clumps and are therefore readily kept in check. For ornamental planting and wind breaks.

20974. BARLERIA FLAVA, from W. S. Lyon, Mindoro, Philippine Islands.

A dwarf shrub belonging to the order Acanthaceae. This species produces small yellow flowers arranged in terminal spikes, and flowers very abundantly over a period of six months. In its native habitat the shrub succeeds well in shallow, rocky soil at sea level where exposed to nearly continuous drought from January to May.

34330. BARYXYLUM INERME. From E. D. Merrill, Manila, Philippine Islands. Tall, ornamental, evergreen shade tree, with Mimosa-like foliage, native of the Malayan region, found growing near the seashore. Has large, showy, yellow flowers, in terminal panicles. Related to the Poinciana.

35232. BLIGHIA SAPIDA. Akee. From W. Harris, Kingston, Jamaica. A beautiful African tree for park, and possibly street planting. Properly prepared, the bright yellow, fleshy aril is a richly flavored, wholesome food. Stew in milk and brown in a frying pan with butter; or boil and mix with salt fish, onions and tomatoes. The aril when old becomes poisonous. Only those from absolutely fresh fruits should be used.

32416. BRASSICA JUNCEA. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Sarepta, Saratoff Government, Russia. The famous Sarepta mustard which is very strong and in great favor throughout Russia. Besides being ground into mustard powder, the seeds themselves are often used in cooking. The oil which is expressed from the seeds is also used for culinary purposes.

33239. BRASSICA PEKINENSIS. Cabbage. Presented by Mr. Joseph Baillo, University of Nanking, Nanking, China. "Shantung." These Chinese cabbages should be planted in midsummer and left in the ground until the first heavy frost. The best varieties have very little cabbage odor about them.

30805. BUDDLEIA HEMSLEYANA. From Dr. R. Irwin Lynch, Cambridge University Botanic Garden, Cambridge, England. A flowering shrub occurring in the Provinces of Hupeh and Szechuan, China.

31736. CAJUPUTI LEUCADENDRA. Cajuput tree. From Mr. J. H. Maiden, director, Botanic Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. A rapid-growing myrtaceous tree closely allied to the Eucalyptus; reaches a height of 80 feet. It can be grown on the edges of salt water swamps where no Eucalyptus will survive. The wood is hard, close-grained, and almost imperishable underground.

29961. **CARAGANA ARBORESCENS.**

Siberian Pea Tree.

From Dr. David Prain, Kew, England.

Hardy ornamental shrub, 20 feet high, with yellow flowers, extensively grown in Russia, trimmed low for ornamental hedges. Very drought resistant and used by the Russian government as a nurse tree in dry, young timber tracts. For testing as an ornamental and as a windbreak.

CARICA PAPAYA. PAPAYA.

A small tree native of tropical America, with straight trunk and large palmatifid leaves supported by long slender petioles. Usually dioecious, the small fruited kinds are sometimes hermaphrodite. The fruits are globose or oblong, up to 50 cm. in length. The tender salmon-colored meat is rich in digestive properties. May be eaten raw, or cooked as a vegetable unripe.

32482. **CARISSA GRANDIFLORA.** South African amatungulu.

Presented by Mr. J. E. Higgins of Honolulu. A handsome apocynaceous shrub with glassy green leaves, white scented flowers, and scarlet ovoid fruits an inch in length. Useful home garden fruit with a flavor peculiarly like that of cranberries when stewed. Fruit can be dried like prunes.

26170. **CASSIA GRANDIS**, from J. M. Doctor, Bombay, India.

A tall, leguminous tree attaining a height of 55 feet and producing a very handsome, fine-grained wood. Occurs in many parts of tropical America, where it is frequently planted as an avenue or shade tree on account of its dense foliage. The flowers are produced in April and are very handsome. Will not stand frost.

CERATONIA SILIQUA, Carob.

Dwarf, evergreen tree, 20 feet high, with thick trunk and shining leathery leaves. The female trees produce dark brown pods, about 4 to 10 inches in length, commonly known as St. John's Bread; these are eaten for their sweetish pulp. They also form a very nutritious food for cattle.

CHENOPODIUM QUINOA.

Tall annual largely cultivated on the dry slopes of the Andes for its nutritious but acrid seeds used in soups or prepared similar to rice in several changes of water. Recommended for trial as a substitute for spinach, for which purpose its leaves have long been used in France during the hot off season for this vegetable. Its culture is similar to mustard.

CICER ARIETINUM,

Chick-peas, Garbanzos.

Drought resistant varieties of this legume are recommended for dry farming regions and as rotation crops with wheat. Culture similar to English bush peas and the yield of seeds about 12 bushels per acre. The small pods contain one or two seeds, eaten roasted like salted peanuts, boiled or baked like navy beans, or ground into flour.

27858. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.

Watermelon. "Princess Marie." From Mr. Horace G. Knowles, Bucharest, Roumania. A dark-green skinned watermelon, with dark-red flesh—the most commonly grown variety in Roumania.

27987. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.

Watermelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Yelisevetpol, Caucasus, Russia. A large-sized melon of good quality, containing very small seeds. To be tested under irrigation in the hot-summered, arid, and semiarid sections of the United States.

29242. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.

Watermelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Samarkand, Russian Turkestan. A small watermelon having a light-green rind and salmon-red sweet flesh. Has small seeds and is an early ripener. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

29243. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.

Watermelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. A small watermelon having light green rind and salmon red sweet flesh, and very juicy. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

29244. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.

Watermelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. A small-sized watermelon having dark green rind with light green patches and pale red sweet flesh. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

30890. CITRULLUS VULGARIS. Watermelon. Presented by Mr. W. W. Masterson, American consul, Constantinople, Turkey. A large-sized variety.

23028. CITRUS LIMONUM, Lemon. From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China. Dwarf, ornamental lemon, cultivated by the Chinese as a decorative plant in the winter. Small pot plants are frequently observed with a dozen large lemons on their branches. Readily propagated from cuttings. For testing as an ornamental and for breeding experiments in this country.

22620. CLEMATIS RECTA MANDSHURICA. From Frank Meyer, Shinglungshan, China.

Herbaceous perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, with erect stems terminating in panicles of large white flowers. For testing as an ornamental or as a cut flower plant.

34432. CORDYLINE BANKSII. Palm Lily. From D. Petrie, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand. Fine liliaceous plant, native of New Zealand, appearance much like a hardy, tree-like palm, often 10 feet high, with leaves from 5 to 6 feet long. Flowers white, bell-shaped, in drooping panicles, in late spring, sweet-scented; much visited by bees. Fruits whitish, succulent, berry-like, with angular, black seeds.

28606. CROTALARIA CANDICANS, from Dr. J. C. Willis, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

A leguminous plant of erect habit of growth, 3 to 4 feet tall, bearing masses of ornamental bright yellow flowers. The plants thrive best in a light, rich soil and are recommended as cover crops and soil renovators and for trial as ornamentals.

28496. CROTALARIA SALTIANA. Presented by the Usumbwa Company, Usumbwa, Mwansa, German East Africa. A legume which is being tested in East Africa to ascertain its value as a green manure.

33565. CRYPTOSTEGIA GRANDIFLORA. From H. J. Davies, Lucknow, India. A vigorous climbing vine with large lavender flowers. Probably a native of the island of Madagascar, but cultivated in various parts of India and Egypt. Produces a beautiful fiber and a milky sap from which a good quality of rubber is made.

**31365. CUCUMEROPSIS MAN-
NII** (?) Kiffy. Procured through Mr. Henry Stewart, Liberia, Africa. A cucurbitaceous plant bearing gourd-like fruits about the size and shape of a goose egg, the seed of which when parched and ground, produce a delicious condiment.

27779. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred L. Crowe, Cephalonia, Greece. "Be-keeria." A large winter melon.

27785. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred L. Crowe, Zante, Greece.

27805. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Erivan, Caucasus, Russia. A celebrated local variety of muskmelon, called "Dootma", said to be of very good quality. To be tested under irrigation in the hot semi-arid sections of the United States.

27868. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Geok-Tepe, Caucasus, Russia. "Dootma." These melons are buried underneath the soil while growing, as otherwise they do not acquire the right flavor and aroma. To be tested under irrigation in the hot-summered, arid, and semiarid sections of the United States.

27989. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Yelisevetpol, Caucasus, Russia. A large variety of melon of fine quality. To be tested under irrigation in the hot-summered, arid, and semiarid sections of the United States.

27991. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Geok-Tepa, Caucasus, Russia. "Germel." A large, almost globular melon of extra fine quality; pale yellow with green stripes; ripens very early; is not a good shipper. Recommended for trial in hotbeds.

28964. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Merv, Turkestan. An early-ripening muskmelon of very sweet flavor. To be tried under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the southwestern United States.

28965. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Merv, Turkestan. A very sweet flavored muskmelon; to be tried under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

29231. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Samarkand, Russian Turkestan. Arcund, drab-green muskmelon; flesh yellowish, very sweet and aromatic. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29233. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Samarkand, Russian Turkestan. A yellowish colored muskmelon of good quality, flat-round shape, with rosy-green flesh, sweet and aromatic. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29234. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. An oval, drab-green melon; thick green flesh of delicious sweet taste; good keeping qualities. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

29235. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, near Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. An oval green melon; salmon-red sweet flesh; has remarkably few seeds; is a good keeper. Called "Amerikanski" melon and believed to have come from America. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29236. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kostakos, Russian Turkestan. An oblong, greenish melon; flesh white, very juicy, sweet, and aromatic. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29237. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. A golden-yellow melon of round-oblong shape, slightly ribbed; flesh whitish and of remarkably sweet and aromatic flavor. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29238. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Andijan, Russian Turkestan. A small, very oblong, pointed, green melon; flesh sweet, of rosy color. A so-called winter melon; can be kept until New Year's Day. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29239. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Andijan, Russian Turkestan. An oval greenish yellow melon; flesh white, melting, and very sweet; can be kept for several weeks. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29240. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Andijan, Russian Turkestan. An oblong, pointed, greenish yellow melon; flesh white and very firm. Can be kept for several months. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29241. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Ash, Russian Turkestan. A melon of large size and oval shape; rind yellow with green veins; pale yellow flesh of a fine, sweet aromatic flavor. Found at an altitude of 4,000 feet.

29332. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer, Para, Brazil. A long, smooth and distinctly ribbed fruit, weighing on an average of 14 pounds; the flesh is orange and of very good flavor.

29459. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. James O. Laing, American consul, Malta. An oval yellow melon with delicately flavored flesh ranging through various tints of pinkish orange. The rind is no thicker but much tougher and more resilient than that of an American muskmelon. It is an excellent shipper.

30469. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. W. W. Mastersson, American consul, Diarbekr, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey. A winter variety, elongated in shape; greenish white flesh; rind coarsely netted.

30471. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. W. W. Mastersson, American consul, Diarbekr, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey. A ball shaped, but sectioned, yellow winter melon with white flesh.

30640. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Guma, Chinese Turkestan. A large, oval winter melon of excellent keeping and shipping qualities. Rind rough and of yellow color; flesh white, firm, sweet. To be tried in sections where the summers are very hot and dry.

30641. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Karawag, Chinese Turkestan. "Tuna." A yellowish green melon, which often grows one yard long, while not any thicker around than a beet root, having firm, moderately sweet, white flesh, not very juicy, has few seeds; is a good shipper.

30642. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Shagran-bazar, Chinese Turkestan. "Kara Kutcha." A dark green, early-ripening melon of medium size and of long oval shape; flesh reddish, not very sweet; a good keeper and shipper.

30643. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. "Kara Kash." A very early small green melon, flattened shape, slightly ribbed; very sweet yellowish green flesh.

30891. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. W. W. Masterson, American consul, Diarbekr, Turkey. A large variety.

31301. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. A small round summer melon, said to ripen early; white flesh of very sweet flavor. To be tested in sections of the United States where the summers are hot and long and where the soil is of a friable, slightly sandy nature and contains a fair percentage of alkaline matter.

82143. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Geo. J. Salem, Beni Souef, Egypt. "Domiri." This melon is somewhat larger and sweeter than the cantaloupes grown in the United States and keeps well.

33275. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. R. Frazer, Jr., American consul, Valencia, Spain. "Bronceado." An oval or slightly conical melon of wonderfully fine flavor, with very thick flesh and small seed cavity. The genuine winter melon of this zone. These winter melons are harvested in the early fall and with care can be kept for six months or more.

33277. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. R. Frazer, Jr., American consul, Valencia, Spain. "Bronceado" and "Negro" seed mixed. An oval or slightly conical melon of wonderfully fine flavor, with very thick flesh and small seed cavity. The genuine winter melon of this zone. These winter melons are harvested in the early fall and with care can be kept for six months or more.

33213 & 33214. CYDONIA OB-
LONGA. Quince. From Pedro Giraud, Granada, Spain, 1912. Antequera. Oblong variety, smooth and well formed, with fine, mellow flesh, considered the best of all varieties of quinces. Spanish quinces are famous for their high quality and the best are said to come from Antequera.

29641. CYTISUS MADEREN-
SIS. From Dr. George V. Perez, Puerto de Orotava, Teneriffe, Canary Islands. A valuable forage plant and an ornamental shrub, found in the Canary, Cape Verde and Madeira Islands, grows best at an altitude of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. Plants said to be as nutritious as alfalfa and very drought resistant, but should be cut back two or three times a year.

15851. CYTISUS SCOPARIUS.
Scotch broom. (Received through J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, N. Y.) A yellow-flowering ornamental shrub, attaining a height of 10 feet, with erect, slender branches. Is recommended by landscape gardeners for covering banks.

33546. DEGUELIA TIMORENSIS. From A. H. Hartless, Saharanpur, India. A tall, woody, evergreen legume, native of the tropics from India eastward to China, and through the Malay Archipelago, southward to Australia. A vigorous climber, very useful for covering trellises, arbors and houses.

16921. DIOSPYROS KAKI, Tamopan Persimmon, from Frank Meyer, MingTombs Valley, near Peking, China.

Fruit thick skinned, seedless unless crosspollinated; sometimes $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with characteristic furrow around it. Nonstringent as soon as mellow but while still firm. May prove hardy as far north as Washington, D. C.

22362. DIOSPYROS KAKI. Persimmon. From F. N. Meyer, Peking, west of Peking, Chihli, China. Bears a large, flat, seedless fruit, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and of a bright orange color. An excellent shipper if picked not too ripe, or when picked too ripe to ship otherwise, can be kept indefinitely in a frozen state and thawed out just before eating without losing its fine flavor. Chinese name, "Ta shi tsa."

22365. DIOSPYROS KAKI. Persimmon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Taidjatsoa, west of Pautingfu, Chihli, China. A large, very flat persimmon of orange-red color, found growing in great orchards in the mountain valleys.

22368. DIOSPYROS KAKI. From Frank Meyer, Taidjatsoa, Pautingfu, Chihli, China.

Reported to be rare; a slow-growing tree, with reddish bark, bearing small, yellow fruit with seed.

22369. DIOSPYROS KAKI. Persimmon. From F. N. Meyer, Taidjatsoa, west of Pautingfu, Chihli, China. A small fruited, oblong, scarlet-red persimmon having seeds.

32664. DIOSPYROS KAKI.
Persimmon. *Gumbo*. From Hiroshima,
Japan. This variety is considered to
be the best in Japan for drying.

DIOSPYROS LOTUS.

Compact-growing tree, 20 to 50 feet
high, with oblong, pubescent, some-
times glabrous, leaves and reddish,
white or yellow flowers. The edible,
globular fruits are brown or black
when ripe and less than one inch in
diameter. Extremely drought and heat
resistant and useful as stocks for im-
proved, large-fruited varieties of per-
simmons, especially in dry, hot regions
of this country.

19416. DURANTA SP. From F.N.
Meyer, Tang-hsi, China. Small orna-
mental evergreen tree, densely headed
with rather small glistening green
leaves, and black berry-like fruits in
the spring. The trunk is exceedingly
spiny and may make a good hedge
plant in the mild-wintered regions of
the United States.

ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA.
Oleaster. From Frank Meyer, Batoum,
Caucasus.

Very ornamental, deciduous shrub,
or small tree, with narrow, willow-
like leaves and handsome, fragrant,
yellow flowers. The sweet, edible
fruits are reddish-brown and resemble
slightly a small date.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA.

Loquat. A medium-sized symmetrical
tree with handsome leaves, woolly-
white beneath. Native of China and
Japan, cultivated throughout the Gulf
States and California. The fruit is
small, oval, and yellow, and resembles
a small pear in shape, with a sweetish
acid flavor. Requires light rich soil
with good drainage.

31319. ERUCA SATIVA.

Received through Mr. Frank M. Meyer,
Oasis of Sandin, Chinese Turkestan.
"Sa-mu." A variety of seed, the oil of
which is used both for culinary and
illuminating purposes. To be tested as
a possible crop for the inter-mountain
regions.

33868. ERYNGIUM ROSTRATUM. From Jose D. Husbands, Lima-vida, Chile. A glabrous, umbelliferous plant growing in parts of Chile, Polynesia and Australia. It has a thick root that is used by the natives of Chile as an antidote for the bite of poisonous spiders. Chilean name, "Cardilla."

31317. ERYTHRINA POEPPIGIANA. Bucare. Received through Mr. D. W. May, Mayaguez, Porto Rico. A leguminous tree, native of the lower Andes of Peru, which attains a height of 15 to 20 meters, and has short, conical spines and red flowers. It is cultivated as a shade tree in the coffee and cacao plantations.

27660. ERYTHRINA UMBROSA. Received through Mr. D. W. May, Mayaguez, Porto Rico. This Venezuelan tree is a most excellent leguminous shade for coffee and a windbreak for citrus groves.

34486. EUCALYPTUS SP. Eucalyptus. From J. A. Hamilton, Tolga, Queensland, Australia. Grown from seed collected at an elevation of 3000 feet above sea level and may prove somewhat harder than those from lower altitudes.

34467. EUCALYPTUS SIDEROPHLOEA. Black Ironbark. From J. A. Hamilton, Tolga, Queensland. An Australian timber tree growing about 150 feet in height, furnishing very strong, hard and durable wood, used for railroad ties, wharf piles, spokes and tool-handles.

EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS. Flooded Gum. Tall timber tree, about 100 feet high, native of Australia, generally found occupying humid flats or growing around swamps and lakes, or along water courses, and never far from littoral regions. Will not grow in saline soil or adjacent to salt-water streams. Produces excellent timber especially good for wheelwrights' use.

34661. **EUCALYPTUS TRABUTI.** *Eucalyptus*. From Dr. L. Trabut, Algiers, Algeria. Hybrid between *E. botryoides* and *E. rostrata*. Said to be the first undoubted *Eucalyptus* hybrid. A vigorous growing timber tree having beautiful red wood suitable for use in the manufacture of furniture.

30137. **EUGOMMIA ULMOIDES,**

Tu Chung,

Deciduous tree of Western China, with leaves and bark containing a remarkable substance resembling rubber, which is being investigated to ascertain its possible economic value. Hardy as far north as Boston, and recommended as an interesting park tree.

33809. **EUPATORIUM SALVIA.** From Jose D. Husbands, Lima-vida, Chile. An evergreen, bushy composite, about 5 feet high, from the woods near Valparaiso, Chile, that bears a profusion of lavender flowers which perfume the air to a great distance.

FEIJOA SELLOWIANA.

Ornamental shrub, native of South America, 4 to 8 feet high, with evergreen, pale glaucous leaves and very handsome flowers. The roundish or elliptical greenish fruits are highly aromatic and contain a soft, slightly granular meat and few small seeds. Eaten raw or made into jelly.

26655. **FLACOURTIA RAMONTCHI,**

Governor's Plum.

From R. McIlwaine, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Densely-leaved, spiny shrub bearing small, yellowish white flowers and purple berries about the size of large cherries, of acid flavor. Eaten raw or preserved. For testing for its economic value and as a hedge plant.

35005. **FRAGARIA CHILOENSIS.** Strawberry. From W. F. Wight, Santiago, Chile. Wild Chilean strawberry of good quality and size, more conical in shape than the wild strawberry of the eastern United States, which may possibly prove valuable for its fruit or in the work of cross pollination for the production of improved varieties.

30414. FRAXINUS SP.

From Frank N. Meyer, Khotan, Chinese Turkestan. Native name *I-mo-don*.

A tall-growing ash, resistant to drought and alkali. Of value as a shade and timber tree in dry, arid sections.

33810. GNAPHALIUM SP.

From Jose D. Hasbunds, Limavida, Chile. A composite herb, locally called "Vira-Vira" or "Yerba de la vida," source of a volatile oil, said to be a sudorific, febrifuge, expectorant, etc., and to be used with good results in cases of catarrh, bronchitis, etc.

22609. GREWIA PARVIFLORA.

From Frank Meyer, Pangshan, China.

Deciduous shrub, or dwarf tree, ten feet tall; leaves color to a golden yellow, and the reddish-brown berries persist into late autumn. Commonly found in dry and rocky locations of China. Recommended for testing as an ornamental.

HELIANTHUS ANNUUS, Russian Oil Sunflower.

Short season annual, 5 to 7 feet high, with ornamental flowers, followed by large heads containing the numerous seeds, from which a high grade table and valuable drying oil for paints is extracted by pressure. Cultivation comparatively simple. Requires fairly rich and moist but well drained loamy soil and dry atmosphere when maturing in early fall.

34615. HIBISCUS MUTABILIS.

Japanese Rose Hibiscus. Presented by Gustav Eisen, Rome, Italy. Large shrub or small tree growing to a height of 10 feet or more and bearing great numbers of beautiful rose-colored, single flowers, 6 inches or more in diameter.

35592. HURA CREPITANS.

Sand Box. From Don Nat. O. y Osuna, Noria, Sinaloa, Mexico. Tropical shade tree 40 feet in height, with inconspicuous reddish blooms and curious, deeply furrowed, rounded, hard-shelled, inedible fruits, about the size of an orange, which explode with great force when dried after ripening. Purgative juice is expressed from the seeds.

ILEX PARAGUARIENSIS, Yerba mate.

Small evergreen tree resisting temperatures as low as 14 degs. F. Used in preference to tea by millions of South Americans; prepared in similar fashion. Contains some stimulating alkaloid and much less harmful oil than tea. Brazil alone in one year exported \$10,000,000.00 worth of mate, manufactured by scorching, drying and powdering the leaves and young twigs.

31295. IRIS SP. Iris. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Chinese Turk-
estan. Altitude 6,000 feet. Found on moist, low places, said to bear blue flowers. Recommended for trial as a garden perennial in uncongenial climates.

27505. JUNIPERUS PROCERA,
East African Cedar. From Raphael
Zon, Washington, D. C.

Tall conifer, 100 feet high, from high altitudes of British East Africa, with straight trunk, yielding durable and valuable timber similar to that used in lead pencils. For testing as an ornamental shade tree.

LAGENARIA VULGARIS, South African pipe gourd.

Annual vine suitable for growing south of New York. To make pipes let gourds mature, cut off crooked necks, clean inside and scrape outside, fit with plaster or meerschaum bowl and rubber mouthpiece, as described in Circular No. 41, Bureau of Plant Industry. Culture like that of cucumber. Straw under growing gourds prevents decay.

24431. LANSIUM DOMESTICUM. Doekoe from Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. M. Treub, Director. One of the most refreshing fruits of the Dutch East Indies. It is about the size of a French prune, of a straw color, with a pulp of a peculiar almost waxy texture and slightly subacid flavor. Seed intensely bitter and should be avoided in eating.

26767. LIGUSTRUM SP.
Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia. A low, bushy, semi-evergreen privet, found growing on dry, rocky mountain sides in somewhat shady places. Recommended as a garden shrub in semi-arid regions of the United States.

MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA.

Queensland Nut. Small, evergreen, nut and timber tree, 40 to 60 feet high, native of eastern Australia, endures light frost. Nuts produced in about seven years from seed, edible, nutritious, with a rich agreeable flavor, much like, but richer than the hazelnut, and with very hard shells. Timber reddish, fine-grained, takes good polish, used in cabinet work, veneers, shingles, etc.

31689. MALUS SP. Wild Apple.

From F. N. Meyer, Salsansk, Southern Siberia. An extra hardy, drought and cold resistant variety of wild apple, valuable for the production of hardier types of cultivated apples.

27968. MALUS PUMILA.

Paradise Apple. From F. N. Meyer, Geok-Tepe, Caucasus, Russia. A bushy apple, rarely more than 5 feet high, native of the Caucasus, from whence it was probably introduced into western Europe, where it is now extensively used as a dwarfing stock for apples. Has small, red, edible fruits of fair quality, very drought resistant and stands high summer temperatures.

25629. MALUS SYLVESTRIS, var. Evaline.

Hardy mid-winter apple originated in Central Wisconsin, of large size, greenish or yellow, with faint blush and pleasant subacid flavor. Quality very good, uniform in size and shape. Resembles closely "Fall Pippin," but is distinct from "Evelyn." Strong upright grower spreading withage. Very productive.

27153. MALUS SYLVESTRIS.

Apple. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from near Kopetnaris, Caucasus, Russia. A white apple said to grow very large, some fruits weighing several pounds each. The trees are able to endure high summer temperatures, but require mild winters. To be tested in the southern sections of the United States.

31615. MANGIFERA INDICA, "Rio Grande" Mango.

From Carlos Werckle, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Medium-sized tree with glossy foliage and small, whitish flowers. The young leaves are wine-colored gradually changing toward maturity to yellow and green. Fruits large, roundish and of excellent flavor.

26323. MAYTENUS BOARIA. From Mr. Jose D. Musbands, Limavida, Chile. Beautiful shade tree and hedge plant, which succeeds well on otherwise bare and dry lowlands. The hard wood is fine-grained and elastic, mostly plain white or pale yellow, sometimes beautifully veined with red and olive.

27043. MORUS ALBA. White Mulberry. From Leon Chenault, Orleans, France. Variety Fastigiata. A rare variety of white mulberry valuable as an ornamental pyramidal tree.

34386. NOTHOFAGUS PRO-CERA. From Julio M. Foster, Santiago, Chile. A large, deciduous, timber tree, native of South America, having dense, red wood and considered valuable for furniture, flooring, carpentering and cooperage. The timber is short-lived, however, in contact with water.

35009 & 35010. OENOTHERA SP. Evening Primrose. From Valparaiso, Chile. Presented by W. F. Wight, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Ornamental herbaceous plants, having yellowish-orange colored flowers, suitable for park and garden planting in dry situations.

33783. OLEA FOVEOLATA. Olive. From Chas. P. Lounsbury, East London, Cape Colony. Shrub, native of south Africa, twelve feet in height, ashy-gray branches; smooth, leathery, oblong-elliptic leaves; small flowers in short axillary cymes, and smooth oblong fruits half an inch long. Introduced for experiments as a possible stock for the cultivated olive.

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, Poppy. Erect annual, with handsome varicolored flowers. Cultivated in Orient for opium manufacture. Introduced into this country for the use of its palatable seeds in confectionery and the preparation of morphia for medicinal purposes. The seeds yield a comestible oil. Sow thickly in spring and thin to 6 inches in rows 12 inches apart. Of comparatively easy culture.

27925. PASANIA CORNEA.
Oak. From Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Hong Kong, China. Ornamental, evergreen tree, producing extremely hard-shelled edible acorns, sweet, fine-flavored, highly esteemed by the Chinese as well as by Europeans. Young plants have lived through two winters in Washington. For testing in the mild-wintered regions.

34642. PASANIA CUSPIDATA. Evergreen Oak. From the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan. Vigorous ornamental, evergreen tree, forty feet high, native of Formosa, Korea and milder regions of China. Branches slender; leaves smooth, oblong, pointed; acorns small, edible and sweet when ripe or after frost, boiled or roasted. Tree much used as a hedge plant.

PERSEA AMERICANA.
Avocado. A small semi-tropical American tree growing to about 25 feet, bearing maroon or green pear-shaped fruits from the size of a large orange to that of a muskmelon. The skin is thin and tender, and the seed large. The greenish-yellow pulp, which is chiefly used for salads, is of the consistency of firm butter, and has a decidedly nutty flavor which is most delicious.

27823. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. A long, speckled bean, native to the Caucasus. To be tried in semiarid sections of the United States.

31307. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Suifing, Ili Valley, Chinese Turkestan. An uncommon variety of garden bean. To be tested in cool, elevated regions as a garden vegetable.

24761. PHYLLOSTACHYS HENONIS. Bamboo. From William D. Hills, Nagasaki, Japan. **Hachiku.** One of the most important Japanese timber bamboos, growing to a height of from 30 to 40 feet, with a diameter of 3 to 4 inches. Smaller than Moso and Madake. Stem nodes are flatter than those of Madake, culms thinner walled and sprouts produced earlier.

29133. PHYTOLACOA ACIN-OSA. var. *esculenta*. A perennial found wild only in moist mountain forest undergrowth in Japan. The leaves are eaten boiled in miso soup by the native rural people; the root is somewhat poisonous and is used as a drug by the herb medical school; the berries are not edible.

PISTACIA CHINENSIS, Pistache.

Tall deciduous, dioecious tree, strikingly ornamental, with large pinnate leaves, wine-red when young, changing to vivid green in summer and flaming scarlet and yellow in fall. Berries inedible. Highly recommended as a shade and ornamental tree.

29476. PISTACIA TEREBIN-THUS PALESTINA. Melengish. From H. H. Bakkalian, Aintab, Central Turkey. Small tree, useful as a source for turpentine. Bears very showy clusters of small fruits which become red as they ripen, covering the tree. Introduced as a possible stock for *Pistacia vera*.

PISTACIA VERA, Pistache. Small tree, 20 feet high, native of Mediterranean region and Orient, produces the pistachio nuts of commerce, having green flesh and peculiar flavor, much used in confectionery and flavoring.

32946. PODACHAENIUM EMINENS. From Prof. Alwin Berger, La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy. A tall, composite shrub, native of southern Mexico and Central America, highly esteemed on account of the large, sweet-scented foliage and lax terminal corymbs of daisy-like heads with white ray flowers.

22861. POPULUS SP. From Frank Meyer, Wutaishan, China. White-barked poplar, growing at high altitudes and valuable for sand binding. Frequently planted along ravines to prevent erosion and damage to lands below. Suggested for similar use and avenue planting in this country. The young bark of the tree is green.

26812. POPULUS SP. Poplar. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Orianda, Crimea, Russia. Species with white trunk and remarkably pyramidal habit, attaining 80 feet. They branch out and lose their pyramidal shape when old. Of value in Western States for windbreaks and as ornamental park trees.

33206. POPULUS SP. Chopo Poplar. From Pedro Giraud, Granada, Spain, at the request of W. T. Swingle, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Remarkable form of poplar with true lateral branches almost completely absent, allowing of very close planting. Rapid grower, producing large quantities of timber suitable for scaffolding or lumber for small packing boxes.

27721. POPULUS ALBA. Poplar. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. Var. *pyramidalis*. A tall, fast-growing, pyramidal poplar, having a very white trunk. Suitable for windbreaks and as avenue trees in the mild-wintered semiarid sections.

30057. POPULUS ALBA BOL-LEANA. White poplar. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Upal, Chinese Turkestan. The pyramidal white desert poplar, called "Suda terek." The principal lumber tree of Chinese Turkestan, valuable also as an ornamental tree and windbreak in the irrigated regions of the United States where the summers are hot and the winters are fairly cold.

22363. POPULUS BALSAM-IFERA SUAVEOLENS. Poplar. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Shiling, Chihli, China. A remarkable variety of the small-leaved Chinese poplar of very pyramidal habit; looks like the Lombardy poplar, but makes a more pleasing impression; thrives in a sandy, moisture-retaining soil.

30147. POPULUS NIGRA. Lombardy poplar. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Bas-lengar, Chinese Turkestan, called "Tagh Terek." Grows to be very large and is singularly free from galls or diseases; especially well adapted to semi-arid conditions, and desert regions under irrigation. May prove unusually hardy.

18586. PRUNUS SP. Plum.
From F. N. Meyer, Shanghai, China.
A free bearing plum of the Japanese
type having red fruit of medium size
and good quality.

31652. PRUNUS SP. Plum.
From Mr. W. J. Newberry, curator,
Botanic Gardens, Maritzburg, Natal,
South Africa. "Methley." A dark red
fruit; flesh dark red, firm; stone me-
dium in size, cling; flavor and
quality good; season very early.

32757. PRUNUS SP. Wild
Plum. From D. D. Kashgaroff, Sou-
chodole, Tula Government, Russia,
through F. N. Meyer. Native of the
Ussuri District, Eastern Siberia, said
to be of large size, red in color and to
ripen early. Flavor said to be much
improved after having been frozen.

32758. PRUNUS SP. Wild Plum.
From D. D. Kashgaroff, Souchodole,
Tula Government, Russia, through
F. N. Meyer. Native of the Ussuri
District, Eastern Siberia, and said to
be of medium size and of a yellow
color.

17154. PRUNUS ARMENIACA.
Apricot. From F. N. Meyer, Tcha-
ching, China. A large red apricot of
good quality, budded on common peach
stock.

**12196. PRUNUS PSEUDO-
CERASUS.** Japanese flowering
cherry. *Asagi sakura*. From the Yoko-
hama Nursery Company, Yokohama,
Japan. One of the famous flowering
cherries of Japan so extensively plant-
ed in parks and as an avenue tree in
that country and so much admired by
visitors. The trees are literally cov-
ered in early spring with beautiful
pink flowers. Habit upright.

32673. PRUNUS HYBRID.

Plum. From F. N. Meyer, Kozlov, Tambov Government, Russia. Hybrid plum of medium growth, originated by Mr. I. V. Mijurin, of Kozlov. Very hardy and cold resistant. Beautiful yellow, slightly flattened, spherical fruits of medium size, juicy, sweet and spicy. Budded on S. P. I. No. 22989.

PSIDIUM GUAJAVA, Guava.

Evergreen tropical shrub or dwarf tree, with handsome white flowers. The yellowish fruits are round or pyriform, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with white or pink pulp and numerous seeds. The fruits are sweet or acid, eaten raw or used for canning. They also produce an excellent grade of jelly and "guava cheese."

32121. PTEROCARPUS INDICUS.

A beautiful shade tree, elm-like in form but with drooping branches. Grows abundantly in the Malay Peninsula, but according to report is not native there. Said to differ from the true *P. indicus* in having larger pods. Collected by Mr. C. V. Piper.

33902. PUYA CHILENSIS.

From J. D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. A striking, bromeliaceous plant, 4 feet high, with a yucca-like mass of leaves, 2 to 4 feet long, armed with marginal spines, and a branching, hoary, bracted inflorescence, 3 to 5 feet high, with large yellow or greenish-yellow flowers. Young shoots used for food and for making candied sweets.

32660. RADICULA ARMORACIA.

Horse-radish. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Soosdal, Vladimir Government, Russia. A variety of horse-radish famous for its fine qualities; in especial demand in Russia during the winter holidays.

RHUS VERNICIFLUA, Lacquer Tree. POISONOUS TO HANDLE.

(Antidote, weak alcoholic tincture lead acetate.) Tree 25 to 40 feet high, native of China. From the sap collected from incisions in the bark the famous lacquer, considered the most permanent varnish known, is made. Lacquer manufacture is one of the important industries in Japan and China. Tree deciduous and stands considerable frost.

27180. **ROSA SP.** Wild Rose.
From F. N. Meyer, near Gagri, Caucasus, Russia. Strong-growing rose with many large fruits, found in dry, rocky locations. For experimental use as a stock in semi-tropical locations and for greenhouse forcing.

31291. **ROSA SP.** Wild Rose.
From F. N. Meyer, valley of the Chong Dighian, Tien Shan Range, Chinese Turkestan, altitude 3500 feet. Tall, slender branches, slightly drooping, few spines, many flowers, and orange-red fruits. For experiments in breeding hardier types of cultivated roses.

31034. **ROSA FERRUGINEA.**
Rose. From the Director, Imperial Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg, Russia. Hardy, upright shrub, 6 feet high, native of mountains of middle and southern Europe, having slender, purplish branches, covered with glaucous bloom; prickles few, leaflets bluish-green, tinged with red; flowers pink, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, less conspicuous than foliage; fruits scarlet.

33793. **RUBUS HAWAIIENSIS.**
From the Kau District, Island of Hawaii. Presented by Ralph S. Hosmer, Honolulu. H. I. "Akala," the native Hawaiian raspberry. Tall-growing, shrubby plant with canes from 12 to 15 feet long. Edible fruit large, from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 inch in diameter, with a sharp acid flavor.

17737. **SALIX SP.,**
Willow.
From Frank Meyer, Scha-ho-schoon, China.

Remarkable ornamental willow, 8 feet high, forming naturally dense, flat-globular heads, but of upright growth when planted in hedges. The branches are long, slender and tinged with red towards the tips.

22450. **SALIX SP.,**
Willow.
From Frank Meyer, Pautingfu, China.

Strong-growing bush of upright habit, with smooth, greenish branches tinged with yellowish-red. Occurs on dry lands in North China, requiring no water beyond the scanty summer rainfall.

29143. SALIX SP. Willow.

From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Guldscha, Russian Turkestan. A moderate sized, hard wooded, willow tree with long, very narrow leaves and reddish twigs. Of value for windbreaks and as an ornamental garden and park tree in alkaline sections of the United States. The young twigs are very pliable and may be employed as a tying material.

30052. SALIX SP. Willow.

Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Khanaka, Chinese Turkestan. Grows to be very old and large when not continually pollarded; bark of young branches of a mahogany-brown color. Resistant to alkali, great heat and drought. Recommended as an ornamental tree in the United States where the rain fall is light and summer temperatures high.

19857. SALIX BABYLONICA.

Weeping Willow. From St. Luzia, Madeira. Secured by David Fairchild. These plants are descendants of a tree growing at St. Helena over the former grave of Napoleon I.

24418. SALIX BABYLONICA,
Weeping Willow. From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China.

Used as a shade tree in the streets of Peking under trying climatic and other conditions; succeeding well on very dry places. Recommended for trial as an ornamental.

**28710. SALIX HUMBOLDT-
IANA. Willow.**

From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. The Chilean "Castilla." A tall growing willow found growing in arid clay soils.

19856. SALIX VIMINALIS. Osier

Willow from Funchal, Madeira. Secured by David Fairchild. This willow is grown in the mountains and is pollarded to make it produce long branchless shoots, which are used for the manufacture of baskets, chairs, etc.

26671. SALIX VITELLINA.
Golden Willow. From F. N. Meyer,
near Baidari, Crimea, Russia. Variety
Aurca. Ornamental tree with rather
short, thick trunk and handsome gold-
en yellow branches. Suitable for
garden and park planting in mild-
wintered regions, where dry and hot
summers prevail.

**29521. SAMUELA CARNE-
ROSANA.** Procured by Mr. Thomas
W. Voetter, Guajardo, Mexico. The
buds and flower stalks of this plant,
also the covering of the mature fruits,
having much the same flavor as the
cactus date, are used for food, and
also as a preservative. From the leaves
is obtained the "ixtle" fiber exported
from this district.

**SCHINUS TEREBINTHI-
FOLIUS.** Pepper-tree. Medium-sized,
ornamental, evergreen tree, native of
Brazil, with very striking foliage,
highly prized for avenue and lawn
planting in mild-wintered regions.
Similar to *S. molle*, but with stiffer
branches and leaves larger and darker
green.

22023. SOLANUM MELONGENA,
Golden Eggplant, from Frank Meyer,
Peking, China.

Dwarf annual, producing fruits the
size of a small egg, at first white, later
turning to a golden yellow color.
Much grown as an ornamental pot
plant by Chinese and recommended
for the same purpose in this country.

26470. SPONDIAS CYTHEREA.
From E. L. Parker, Monrovia, Liberia.

Deciduous tree of rapid growth, pro-
ducing richly colored yellow fruits, 2
inches in diameter, with brownish-
yellow flesh somewhat resembling the
pineapple in flavor. Easily propagated
from cuttings. Suitable for planting
in Southern Florida and California.

STILLINGIA SEBIFERA.
Chinese Tallow Tree. Medium-sized,
compact growing tree, with sharply
pointed leaves and small 3 to 4 seeded
fruits. The seeds are enveloped by a
white odorless wax, employed ex-
tensively in China for candle making,
and the kernels yield a yellow fixed
oil of bland odor and agreeable nutty
taste. The tree succeeds well in the
South and Southwest.

STRYCHNOS SPINOSA,
Kafir Orange.

Low-growing, spiny shrub, with evergreen foliage and small white flowers. Fruits $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter, round and smooth, with extremely hard shells, containing numerous, probably poisonous seeds and spicy, edible pulp, resembling in flavor brandied peaches seasoned with cloves.

34630. TETRASTIGMA HARMANDI. From C. F. Baker, Los Banos, Philippine Islands. An ornamental, tall-growing, woody vine, bearing edible fruits of the size and appearance of scuppernong grapes.

13241. ULEX EUROPAEUS. From Hogg and Robertson, Dublin, Ireland. Upright-growing, spiny, leguminous shrub, $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with striped branchlets and narrow, lanceolate, slightly hairy leaves. The fragrant flowers are bright yellow, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long and produced from April to June. A valuable sand-binder and well suited for ornamental seaside planting.

32831. ULMUS SP. Elm. From F. N. Meyer, Imperial Estate "Murgab," Bairam-Ali, Oasis of Merv, Russian Turkestan. Divides into several stems immediately above ground, forming a remarkably dense, umbrella-like head. Valuable shade tree for long, hot-summered regions where winters are not too cold. Thrives fairly well on alkali soils.

34063. ULMUS SP. Karagatch Elm. From Truckee-Carson Field Station, Fallon, Nevada. Grown from seeds received from Russian Turkestan. Rapidly growing elm well suited to semi-arid regions, has much harder and better wood than the American elm and is as good or better for wind-breaks and shade in arid regions.

22975. ULMUS PUMILA,
Chinese Elm.

From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China. Tall shade and timber tree, remarkably resistant to droughts and severe extremes of temperature. Timber mainly used for the manufacture of Chinese carts. Of exceptional promise as shade tree for the northern semi-arid regions of the United States.

30090. ZEA MAYS. Corn. Presented by Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Shanghai, China, "Linco." A white variety which seems to be much more glutinous than other varieties.

19397. ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA, Jujube. From Frank Meyer, Pee-san, China. Medium-sized, deciduous, ornamental, spiny tree, producing roundish or oval fruits, with pleasant, sweetish meat surrounding the seeds. The jujubes are peculiarly drought resistant and will prove quite hardy where the temperature goes to 15 degs. F.



To be checked and returned to

*Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.*

See introduction for definition
of following terms:

T = Tender
H = Half hardy
All others
are hardy
S = Seed

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| 18580 | Abelmoschus manihot | 29243 | Citrullus vulgaris H |
| 18475 | Abroma augusta T | 29244 | Citrullus vulgaris H S |
| 33840 | Acacia melanoxylon H | 30890 | Citrullus vulgaris H S |
| | Acanthosicyos horrida S T | 23028 | Citrus limonum T |
| | Aleurites fordii H | 22620 | Clematis recta mandshurica |
| | Amerimnon sissoc T | 34432 | Cordyline banksii T |
| | Amygdalus davidiana | 28606 | Crotalaria candicans T S |
| Amygdalus persica | (Bolivian cling on common) | | Crotalaria saltiana T S |
| Amygdalus persica | (Bolivian freestone on common) | 33565 | Cryptostegia grandiflora T |
| Amygdalus persica | (Sutter Creek on common) | 31365 | Cucumeropsis mannii T S |
| | | 27779 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 32372 | Amygdalus persica (Buds) | 27785 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 32373 | Amygdalus persica (Buds) | 27805 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 32374 | Amygdalus persica | 27988 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 32375 | Amygdalus persica (Buds; | 27989 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 32377 | Amygdalus persica (Buds) | 27991 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 32378 | Amygdalus persica (Buds) | 28964 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 32379 | Amygdalus persica (Buds) | 28965 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 32380 | Amygdalus persica (Buds) | 29231 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 33219 | Amygdalus persica (Vainqueur) | 29233 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 33219 | " " (On Bolivian peach) | 29234 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 18235 | Amygdalus persica nectarina | 29235 | Cucumis melo H S |
| | Annona cherimola T | 29236 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 31978 | Annona muricata T | 29237 | Cucumis melo H S |
| | Annona squamosa T | 29238 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 34695 | Antidesma nitidum T | 29239 | Cucumis melo H S |
| | Aralia cordata S | 29240 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 19113 | Aristotelia macqui H | 29241 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 33800 | Asteriscium chilense H | 29332 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 31761 | Bambos arundinacea T | 29459 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 21002 | Bambos tulda T | 30469 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 20974 | Barleria flava T | 30471 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 34330 | Baryxylum inerme T | 30640 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 35232 | Blighia sapida T | 30641 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 32416 | Brassica juncea S | 30642 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 36054 | Brassica pekinensis S | 30643 | Cucumis melo H S |
| | Buddleia hemsleyana | 30891 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 31736 | Cajuputi leucadendron T | 31301 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 35234 | Caragana arborescens | 32143 | Cucumis melo H S |
| | Carica papaya T S | 33275 | Cucumis melo H S |
| | Carissa grandiflora T | 33277 | Cucumis melo H S |
| 33781 | Cassia grandis T | 33213 | Cydonia oblonga |
| | Ceratonia siliqua T | 29641 | Cytisus maderensis H |
| | Chenopodium quinoa H S | 15851 | Cytisus scoparius H |
| | Cicer arietinum H S | 33546 | Deguelia timoriensis T |
| 27858 | Citrullus vulgaris H S | 16921 | Diospyros kaki H |
| 27987 | Citrullus vulgaris H S | 22362 | Diospyros kaki H |
| 29242 | Citrullus vulgaris H S | 22365 | Diospyros kaki H |
| | | 22368 | Diospyros kaki H |
| | | 22369 | Diospyros kaki H |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 32864 | Diospyros kaki H | 29476 | Pistacia terebinthus H |
| | Diospyros lotus H | 29219 | Pistacia vera H |
| 19416 | Duranta sp. H | 32946 | Podochaenium emiens T |
| | Elaeagnus angustifolia | 22861 | Populus sp. |
| | Eriobotrya japonica H | 26812 | Populus sp. |
| 31819 | Eruca sativa H S | 33206 | Populus sp. |
| 33868 | Eryngium rostratum T | 27721 | Populus alba |
| 31317 | Erythrina poeppigiana T S | 30057 | Populus alba bolleana |
| 27660 | Erythrina umbrosa T | 22363 | Populus balsamifera suaveolens |
| 34486 | Eucalyptus sp. H | 30147 | Populus nigra italica |
| 34487 | Eucalyptus siderophloea H | 18586 | Prunus sp. (On common peach) |
| | Eucalyptus tereticornis H | 31652 | Prunus sp. (Methley on peach) |
| 34661 | Eucalyptus trauti H | 32757 | Prunus sp. |
| 30137 | Eucommia ulmoides | 32758 | Prunus sp. |
| 33809 | Eupatorium salvia T | 17154 | Prunus armeniaca (On peach) |
| | Feijoa sellowiana H | | Prunus pseudo-cerasus |
| 27929 | Flacourtia ramontchi T | 32673 | Prunus spinosa x domestica |
| | Fragaria chiloensis | | Psidium guajava T |
| 30414 | Fraxinus sp. | 32121 | Pterocarpus indicus T |
| 33810 | Gnaphalium sp. | 33902 | Puya chilensis T |
| 22609 | Grewia parviflora H | 32660 | Radicula armoracia |
| 29438 | Helianthus annuus S | 31639 | Rhus verniciflua |
| 34615 | Hibiscus mutabilis H | 27180 | Rosa sp. |
| 35592 | Hura crepitans T | 31291 | Rosa sp. H |
| 34152 | Ilex paraguariensis T S | 31034 | Rosa ferruginea |
| 31295 | Iris sp. | 33793 | Rubus hawaiiensis H |
| 27505 | Juniperus procera H | 17737 | Salix sp. |
| | Lagenaria vulgaris S | 22450 | Salix sp. |
| 34421 | Lansium domesticum T | 29143 | Salix sp. |
| 26767 | Ligustrum sp. | 30052 | Salix sp. |
| 33912 | Macadamia ternifolia T | 19857 | Salix babylonica |
| 31689 | Malus sp. | 24418 | Salix babylonica |
| 27958 | Malus pumila | 26762 | Salix babylonica |
| 25629 | Malus sylvestris (Evaline) | 28710 | Salix humboldtiana |
| 27153 | Malus sylvestris | 19856 | Salix viminalis |
| 31615 | Mangifera indica (Rio Grande) | 26671 | Salix vitellina |
| 34624 | Maytenus boaria H | 29521 | Samuela carnerosana T |
| 27048 | Morus alba | | Schinus terebinthifolius H |
| 34386 | Nothofagus procera H | 22023 | Solanum melongena H S |
| 35009 | Oenothera sp. H | 26470 | Spondias cytherea T |
| 33783 | Olea foveolata T | 18624 | Stillingia sebifera H |
| 28990 | Papaver somniferum S | 33341 | Strychnos spinosa T |
| 27925 | Pasania cornea H | 34630 | Tetrastigma harmandi T |
| 34642 | Pasania cuspidata H | 13241 | Ulex europaeus H |
| | Persea americana T | 32831 | Ulmus sp. |
| 27823 | Phaseolus vulgaris S | 34063 | Ulmus sp. |
| 31307 | Phaseolus vulgaris S | 32830 | Ulmus densa |
| 24761 | Phyllostachys henonis H | 22975 | Ulmus pumila |
| 29133 | Phytolacca acinosa S | 30090 | Zea mays S |
| 29499 | Pistacia chinensis H | 19397 | Ziziphus jujuba H |

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